

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF MASSACHUSETTS QUAKERS

The colonists of Massachusetts Bay had no idea of religious toleration, and they were especially severe against the Quakers who had settled in that section. They even went so far as to make a law, which provided that any master of a ship bringing any known Quaker within the jurisdiction should forfeit five pounds, and should give security to carry such Quakers back to the place whence he brought them.

In October, 1658, a law was introduced into the general court providing that every person of the "purse set of the Quakers," who should be found within the jurisdiction, should be immediately imprisoned until the next Court of Assistance, at which they should have a legal trial and being convicted to be of the sect of Quakers, should be banished on pain of death.

There was no lack of victims. Three persons were found within the jurisdiction, and they were immediately imprisoned. They were Mary Dyer, Marmaduke Matheson, and William Robinson. They were brought before the general court, on October 19, 1658. For sedition and presumptuously obtruding themselves upon us. All three acknowledged themselves to be Quakers, and on the following day they were condemned to die.

The day set for their execution was October 22. When they were led forth to execution, they were surrounded by a guard of armed men and several horsemen, with drums beating, to prevent the multitude from hearing what they might say. The two men were executed first, and the rope had already been attached to Mary Dyer's neck, when a reprieve arrived. She was released and sent out of the colony on the promise that she would never return, but she arrived again in the spring of 1660. She was immediately sent to jail and was ordered to be executed the next day. When she was upon the scaffold it was told her that if she would return home, she might come again and save her life. To this she replied: "Nay, I cannot, in obedience to the will of the Lord, I come, and in His will I abide faithful unto the death."

Mary Dyer had her wish gratified. But these three were not the only ones to suffer. William Leddra was

the next. After several severe whippings and a tedious imprisonment, he was banished, but returned and was brought to trial in March, 1661, before the Court of Assistants of Boston. While the trial was being conducted, Winlock Christison, another banished Quaker, suddenly and most unexpectedly entered, and took his stand by the side of the prisoner. When the governor asked him why he was there, he replied: "I have come here to warn you that you should shed no more innocent blood; for the blood that you have shed already cries to the Lord God for vengeance to come upon you."

Christison was immediately committed to prison, and Leddra was ordered to depart and return no more. Refusing this sentence of death was passed upon him, to take effect on the 14th of March. Then Christison was brought to trial, and at the same session Judah Brown and Peter Plerson were indicted.

These executions of Quakers had caused the utmost dissatisfaction in Massachusetts, and the magistrates became conscious of their mistake. Public sympathy was turned towards the sufferers. Meanwhile, accounts of these proceedings had been carried by Quakers to the ears of King Charles, and that monarch, who had other reasons for being dissatisfied with the colonists, immediately granted a writ of *habeas corpus* to all the Governors of New England, requiring them to proceed no further as to corporal punishments against Quakers, but to send them to England, to the end that they might be disposed of according to law.

The general court suspended the execution of the laws against Quakers at their next session, but soon revived them so far as respected "vagabond Quakers," who were to be seized by any person and carried before the next magistrate of the shire or any other magistrate, and then sentenced "to be stripped naked from the middle up to the town where they were found, and whipped through that and the other towns where they were found."

In 1662 three women, Anne Coleman, Mary Tomkins and Alice Cole, were tried to a cart's tail in Dover and whipped with ten stripes in each town. This was the method of punishment reported to from this on, but it gradually grew less and less, and eventually the Quakers were as free to worship in Massachusetts as in any other of the colonies then existing.



WHAT THE NEW YORK SHOPS ARE SHOWING IN HATS

MENU

Breakfast.
Sliced Bananas with Cream
Fried Lamb's Kidneys on Toast
Coffee
Luncheon.
Baked Beans (Boston Style)
Brown Bread
Preserves
Tea.
Cream of Lettuce Soup
Cold Slaw
Apple and Nut Salad
Chilled Fruit
Drop Cakes
Coffee

Meat Pie.
Select a couple of pounds from the loin of pork, and a pound of nicely-seasoned sausage links, rinse quickly and put to boil gently in sufficient water to cover it. Add salt and eight to ten potatoes which have been peeled and halved, stew gently until all is tender, adding water if necessary. Rub a little four butter and pepper to a paste with a little of the meat broth. Turn in the stew with the thickening, cover with a buttered crust, leaving a hole in center for steam to escape. Bake in a rather quick oven until crust is brown and flakes.

LORD SALVESEN IS NOT PEER OF THE REALM

Judge of Court of Session at Edinburgh and Entitled to Prefix.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.
LORD SALVESEN, due in New York to-day from Liverpool, on board the Cunard liner Lusitania, will be sought for in vain in the pages of the British "Peerage." This does not mean that he is to be classed among the exceptionally large number of bogus nobles with fantastic titles now infesting New York, but merely that he is not a peer of the realm, not even related to one. His title, however, is perfectly authentic.

The fact of the matter is that he is one of the \$18,996-a-year judges of the Court of Session, at Edinburgh, that is to say, of the Supreme Court of the kingdom of Scotland, the members of which are entitled to the prefix of "Lord" for the remainder of their lives. Some of them retain their patronymic with the title, like Lord Salvesen, who is a son of Christian Salvesen, of Mayfield House, Edinburgh, is of Norwegian origin, and still retains the family country seat and ancestral home, near Mandal, in Norway. Others, like, for instance, Lord Skerrington, whose family name is Campbell, prefer to change with the name of some town, village or manor with which their families have been identified.

Until the death of Queen Victoria, the Scotch judges' wives and under in their husbands' honors, and under

state, or of any municipality, are inalienable, and that the rights of the original owner do not cease.

The charter of Dumbarton, which on the strength of this decree the University of Edinburgh was compelled to restore to Dumbarton, was granted in 1509 from James VI. of Scotland, who was also James I. of England, in order to take the place of the charter granted by Alexander II. in 1225, and which had been lost in the many wars which swept over the British Isles during the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The King James charter, too, was lost during the Parliamentary wars, in the fourth and fifth decades of the seventeenth century, and passed through many hands before being purchased at an auction sale and in good faith, by David Laing, the antiquarian, in 1876.

Dumbarton, in its lawsuit against the Edinburgh University, did not assume that the charter had been stolen, or endeavor to recover it as stolen property, by virtue of that Scotch law which, by means of a perpetual lien, enables the recovery of stolen property at any time. The burgh merely assumed that the charter had come innocently into the hands of the antiquarian, Laing, and equally innocently into the possession of the university, and demanded its restitution on the ground that the ownership of the document by Dumbarton had never ceased; a view sustained by Lord Salvesen.

By a strange coincidence, the very

Be Beautiful

Sleep and the Nightly Toilette
BY ABIGAIL MOORE.

No one can afford to slight the nightly toilette nor lose a moment's needed rest, and few women realize how dependent wholesome sleep is upon the nature of the preparations before retiring, or how the contour of the face may be spoiled over night.

Wash face and neck with cold cream, allowing it to remain on while the hair is being taken down, combing gently but thoroughly with the comb and of the comb; then taken up in thick strands and brushed, combed again and the ends braided, leaving the main portion to fall loose, that air may circulate through it. If curls must be made the hair should be loosely coiled on rags.

Now remove the cream from the face and neck with a soft cloth and bathe in very warm water with olive oil soap. Rinse quickly with hot water, dry, and as quickly dab on cold sweet milk and water. Once a week substitute sour milk for the sweet, and do not dilute. Nothing should be worn at night that has been worn during the day, and a light cap of lace or net should be donned to protect the head from possible draughts. The sleeping-room should be exquisitely clean and tidy, and bedding immaculate and well aired. Have a thorough circulation of air.

Bed clothing should be light. If the brain is tired, a glass of hot milk or beef tea drunk after getting into bed is helpful. No one should retire hungry. Exceeding at night is rarely advisable, unless it is relaxing movements, and they have already been given in this department. They tend to set down tension and quiet excited nerves.

Beauty is sadly harmed by sleeping with facial muscles taut and drawn and the mouth open or set in a hard line. It is a good plan, just before dropping to sleep to twist the mouth around describe a circle with the lips, when it will assume a more natural normal state of elasticity. One should never go to sleep with the corners of the mouth turned down or thinking ill-natured thoughts. Whatever transgression there may be in the day, daytime, a pleasing, happy expression



Ready for Her Beauty Sleep.

"I AM NOW A HAPPY WOMAN"

Says Franklin Lady, Who Says She Has But One Regret After Many Years of Trouble

Franklin, Va.—"I am now a happy woman," says Mrs. Elizabeth Boone, of this town, "although for eight (8) long years I suffered dreadfully with womanly troubles, and I had to lie in bed for three or four days every month."

I was in such condition I could not do my housework, nor could I eat heavy or greasy food of any kind. I was a perfect wreck.

Some of my lady friends advised me to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, which I did. I have now taken seven bottles, and am sound and well; can do all of my housework, as well as my laundry work. I am sure the seven bottles of Cardui did me \$100.00 worth of good.

I have but one regret, and that is that I did not commence taking Cardui five years ago. I would have avoided all that suffering, besides saving all the money I paid out for other medicines that did me no good.

Several of my lady friends are now taking Cardui on my recommendation and it is helping them.

If you suffer from any of the numerous ills so common to women, begin taking Cardui to-day. It relieved Mrs. Boone after her condition became chronic. It will surely help you.

Try Cardui.
N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, a 48-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.—Advertisement.

MURRAY'S

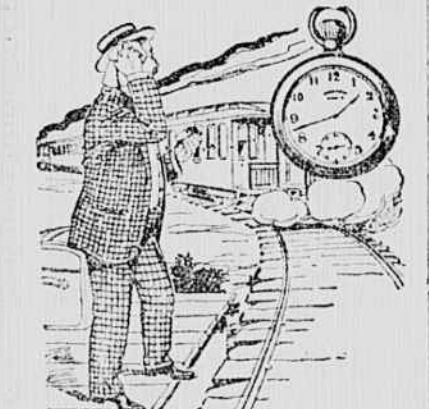
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(Modes of To-day.)
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CURRENT COOKERY

Eccles Cakes.
Half pound short crust or puff paste, six ounces currants, half tablespoonful mixed suet, three ounces sugar, half ounce butter.

Method: Divide the paste into twelve pieces rolled out, and cut into rounds of even size. Mix the currants, sugar and spice together; put about a dessertspoonful on each round of paste, a tiny bit of butter and a few drops of water. Flatten the edges, draw together over the top, flatten a little with the hand, turn over and roll very lightly; then place them in a baking tin and brush over with beaten egg. Bake three or four cups (inches) over the top; bake about twenty-five minutes.

Coleslaw Pudding.
One pint stewed apples, half-pint bread crumbs, quarter-pound currants, sugar, rind and juice of half a lemon, three eggs.

Method: Put the stewed apples, bread crumbs, currants, lemon rind and juice into a basin; sweeten to taste; add yolks of eggs and bake in a greased pudding dish until firm—about forty-five minutes. Whip whites of eggs stiffly; add one tablespoonful caster sugar; pile on pudding, return to oven for a few minutes to slightly brown the white of egg.

Lunch Cakes.
One pound flour, six ounces dripping (or a mixture of lard, dripping and butter), six ounces sugar, three-quarter pound currants, two ounces candied peel, one egg, half-pint milk, half-teaspoonful carbonate of soda, flavoring.

Method: Rub dripping into the flour, add sugar, currants and peel; dissolve the soda in the milk (sour milk will do), and to the beaten egg, and make the cake mixture moderately soft. Bake in one tin one and a half hours or two, about one hour.

Black-Cat Pudding.
Half pound flour, two eggs, three-quarters pint milk, four ounces currants, a pinch of salt.

Method: Sift the flour into a basin, and add the salt, beat up the eggs and stir gradually into the flour, adding the milk by degrees, and work into a batter. Butter one large or two small pudding basins. Sprinkle in the currants and pour in the prepared batter. Cover the basins with buttered paper, and steam for one hour.

To darn table or bed linen, or any article of clothing which will open flat, put the place to be mended in an embroidery hoop, exactly as though to embroider the goods, remove the presser from your sewing machine and stitch backwards and forwards over the hole or tear, drawing in a little more neatly as by hand and much more quickly. Many housewives do not know that if the presserfoot is reversed the machine will run equally well backward or forward, and by stitching the work slowly and evenly a stitch can be made as short as you wish, to correspond to the weave of the goods you are darning.

To make red tiles a nice bright color rub them thoroughly with a cut lemon dipped in fine sand. Leave for a few minutes; then wash in the usual way.

Fashions and Fads

The new French vells have a delicate shading going across, instead of from end to end, and they are made of double chiffon, hemstitched.

The Eton and bolero jackets are sometimes finished with a pleated petticoat, which hangs four or five inches below the normal waist line.

There is a return of the fripperies of the Second Empire, and many of the new gowns are strikingly like those worn by the Empress Eugenie.

Silk cords are attaining surprising popularity. They are worn about the neck as necklaces, ending with tassels near the waist line. They are worn with the collarless, V-necked blouse. Tan is a popular color.

Jet is more profusely used than ever. Scotch tartan silks are used with large, bold, checked patterns.

Flaid is a prominent note in millinery.

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A PICTURESQUE TILT
Even the young girl may wear her hat on the side.

the rule which then prevailed, Lord Skerrington's wife would have been "Mrs. Campbell." This led to all kinds of awkward situations, and it was sometimes a matter of difficulty to persuade innkeepers in the rural districts of England, ignorant of the peculiarities of Scottish judicial customs and etiquette, that a couple with entirely different names, one of whom was a "Lord" and the other a plain "Mrs.," were in reality man and wife.

King Edward, however, on his accession, remedied this, and incidentally earned the everlasting gratitude of the Scottish high court judges, and especially of their wives, by ordaining that the latter should enjoy the prefix of "Lady" for the remainder of their lives, that is to say, even after the retirement or death of their husbands.

Lord Salvesen is a man of fifty-five, was formerly Solicitor-General of Scotland, and bears a name familiar to bibliophiles and collectors of ancient documents and manuscripts on both sides of the Atlantic, owing to a decision of his, in the action brought a few years ago by the Royal Burgh of Dumbarton against the University of Edinburgh, for the recovery of its charter, long missing, and bequeathed to the well-known antiquary, David Laing, to the university in question, on his death in 1878.

Lord Salvesen's decision is certain to be quoted in any legal proceedings brought by the State of Virginia against J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, for the recovery of Marine Washington's will, which, forming part of their official records, was lost in the Civil War, and is now in his possession. The judgment, which has never been contested since, was to the effect that official documents and records, no matter whether of the



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